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IMPORTED WHITE LENSES  
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Magnifying Spectacles, 75c a pair  
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These goods are first quality and our prices never change.

**W. H. Goodfellow & Co.,**  
211 North Main St.

### RANDOLPH.

Little Lois Hayward has safely passed the crisis of her attack of pneumonia and is expected to recover.

Miss Kittie Weymouth left here Saturday for Bridgeport, Conn., where she will pass some time with relatives.

Miss Mildred Goodwin went to Barton Saturday for a stay with relatives in that vicinity for about two weeks.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Buck last week, has returned to her home in Northfield.

Mrs. Mary Strong has closed her residence on Main street and gone to Keene, N. H., to remain for an indefinite time.

Miss Grace Applebee, who has been entertained by her aunt, Mrs. O. B. Copeland, for a week, left here Saturday for her home in Littleton, N. H.

Mrs. C. S. Booth was summoned home last week by the critical illness of her brother, Roy Holman's little daughter, Regis Holman, who is now somewhat better.

Mrs. J. M. Thompson and daughter, Beatrice, came from Montpelier last week for a visit of a few days at the home of Mrs. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wheeler and youngest daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Thayer of Morrisville, and Dr. and Mrs. George Chomey of St. Johnsbury, were in town Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Austin Smith.

The ladies of the sanatorium aid were much gratified at the large attendance at the charity ball on Friday night, many guests from out of town being present. The hall was handsomely decorated with green and white, and that, with the many handsome costumes of the ladies present, made the scene one of great beauty, and withal the most successful occasions of this winter. It is expected that the net receipts will amount to about \$100, which will be devoted to the support of the free bed at the sanatorium.

### WATERBURY.

Death of Mrs. B. E. Wallace late Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. B. E. Wallace died at her home on North Main street late Saturday afternoon of acute atrophy of the liver.

Nellie Coffin was born in Waterbury fifty-three years ago, the daughter of Hiram and Harriet (Nicholson) Coffin.

Before marriage she was a popular school teacher, having taught several terms. Twenty-five years ago last January she married Burt Eldon Wallace, a successful merchant of this town. She is survived by her husband and three children, Charles, Blaine and Paul, all of this place. Mrs. Wallace has led a very quiet life closely attendant upon the invalid mother of Mr. Wallace. She was faithful and unselfish, giving of her life to others. She was a member of the Methodist church and the funeral was held from that church this afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. W. C. Johnson officiated and the burial was at Waterbury Center.

### WILLIAMSTOWN.

Miss Clara L. Badger, formerly of this place, now of East Montpelier, has just been visiting her sister, Mrs. Marshall Lamson.

District Superintendent F. W. Lewis is preaching at the Methodist church on Sunday morning and went to Barre for the evening.

The Christian Endeavor meeting will be held at the Congregational church Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Topic: "The Dangers and Uses of Money."

There will be a special meeting of Summit lodge, No. 104, F. and A. M., on Wednesday evening of this week. The E. A. degree will be worked.

### ROCHESTER.

Mrs. L. J. Spencer is visiting in Pittsfield.

Harvey Richardson has sold his farm to J. M. Ford.

George Mosher is spending a few weeks in Williamstown.

E. S. French was in Boston last week. Miss Anna Ellis is visiting in Randolph.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Henry Kinsman at St. George, Ga.

Mrs. George Henry is moving to White River Junction.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell spent Saturday in Randolph.

Chester Billings has returned from Burlington agricultural college.

The examination of teachers will take place March 23 and 24 in the high school room.

### HANCOCK.

Mrs. A. D. Martin has spent several days visiting friends in Rochester, north of town.

John Robinson of Burlington was in town last week.

Mrs. G. R. Church does not improve as rapidly as her friends could wish. Willard Birehead has been spending a few days at C. F. Andrews'.

Mrs. William Hubbard has been caring for her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Church. Allen Manning of Bethel visited relatives in town last week.

Mrs. David Blair and son, James, were in Granville Sunday.

Mrs. H. H. Howe died Wednesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Andrews, after a week's illness with pneumonia.

### A Fierce Night Alarm

is the hoarse, startling cough of a child, sudden yawned by a crowd. Often it aroused Lewis Chamblin of Manchester, O. [R. R. No. 2] for their four children were greatly subject to croup. "Sometimes it were attacks," he wrote, "we were afraid they would die, but since we proved what a certain remedy Dr. King's New Discovery is, we have no fear. We rely on it for croup and for coughs, colds or any throat or lung trouble." So do thousands of others. So may you. Asthma, hay fever, grippe, whooping cough, hemorrhages fly before it. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Sold by the Red Cross Pharmacy.

Feel languid, weak, run down? Head aches? Stomach "off"? Just a plain case of lazy liver. Burdock Blood Bitters tones liver and stomach, promotes digestion, purifies the blood.

Scourges itching skin. Heals cuts or burns without a scar. Cures piles, venereal, self-poisoning, any itching. Doan's Ointment. Your druggist sells it.

"I suffered habitually from constipation. Doan's Regulators relieved and strengthened the bowels so that they have been regular ever since."—A. E. Davis, grocer, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Cheapest accident insurance—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Stops the pain and heals the wound. All druggists sell it.

### MONTPELIER.

Mrs. Deming, One of City's Oldest Residents, Dead at Age of 91 Years.

The committee appointed at the regular March meeting to investigate the subject of a fire department is held a session in the court room of the City hall next Thursday night to learn some of the views of the citizens upon the matter.

Mrs. Laura Davis Deming, one of the oldest residents of this city, died Saturday at her home on State street at the age of 91 years. Mrs. Deming was born on the homestead where she died, December 30, 1820, and the place has been in the family 100 years. In Danville she met Henry H. Deming and they were married December 27, 1843. Except for the short time she was in Danville, Montpelier had always been her home. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deming, one of whom survives, Charles H., with whom Mrs. Deming made her home. Joshua Vail, the father of Mrs. Deming, was one of the founders of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance company and for many years was the company's secretary.

The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the home, Rev. S. F. Blomfield officiating.

### BETHEL.

Miss Carrie Spencer of Marshfield has been a recent guest of Mrs. Dana Lynn Chasick.

Mrs. Clarence Morse returned from Hanover, N. H., where she underwent a serious surgical operation about a month ago.

Vernon Greene of Lowell, Mass., is in town visiting his uncle, Dr. O. D. Greene, and Miss Ethel Greene of Randolph is at the same place for a few days.

John Patterson of Michigan has purchased, through the Strout agency, E. S. Putnam, agent, the Waller farm of about 50 acres on Roydon hill and will occupy the same himself.

B. H. Copeland was summoned to Colton, N. Y., by a telegram announcing the death of his father at a hospital in Ogdensburg, where he had been operated upon for an eye trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brooks, former residents of Bethel, were in town the first of last week on their way from Waterbury, Conn., where they had lived for two years, to Rochester, where Mr. Brooks has bought a farm.

The selectmen have appointed the following officers for the coming year: George Dearing, Scott Gillette and C. E. Noble, fence viewers; Clarence Morse, pound keeper; James Graham and Carl Cushing, surveyors of lumber and shingles; A. N. Washburn and E. A. Fisher, weighers of coal.

Fred Duval, a stonecutter, was arrested Friday, charged with intoxication and breaking the peace, and was tried before Justice R. J. Flint, and was sentenced to \$10 and costs, with the alternative sentence of 44 days. Not being able to pay the same, he was taken to Woodstock by constable John D. Wheeler.

The Woodbury Granite company has purchased a 80,000 crusher and will at once install a stone crushing plant at Bethel, the waste to be used in street work. The same company established a similar plant at Hardwick last season and 29,000 tons were sold from there, 4,000 tons going to Chicago. The company will sell this material to the town of Bethel for about 60c a ton.

### GRANITEVILLE.

Regular meeting of Summit lodge, No. 307, N. E. O. P., Tuesday evening at 7:30. Let there be a good attendance, as there will be a whist party after the meeting. Ladies please bring cake. Per order of warden.

We, the Socialist party of Graniteville, wish to draw the attention of the public to the Socialist vote in Barre Town at the last town meeting, compared to the Socialist vote cast in 1908. In 1908 there were eight Socialist votes cast, while in 1911, the lowest vote cast for any of the Socialist candidates was one hundred and twenty-eight, showing that we have sixteen Socialist votes now where we had one before, and the local has gained just as many in proportion.

The Socialist meetings are at all times open to the public and anyone desiring literature in regard to the movement can procure the same from the secretary free of charge.

We cordially invited the public to attend our meetings and more especially the officers of the town to discuss questions of public interest. Press committee of Quarry Workers.

### HARDWICK MAN ARRESTED

On An Alleged Illegal Liquor Handling Charge.

St. Johnsbury, March 20.—Sheriff Worthen and State's Attorney Robert W. Simonds gave the village of Hardwick a few short hours of investigation, Friday, which resulted in taking one Italian, Charles Croci, into custody. Eighteen plants of whiskey were found at his home and the officers were furnishing the desert for some of his fellow-men. After his arrest he was brought to St. Johnsbury and lodged in jail to await his hearing.

Probation Officer Elism May has just made an application to the clerk of the court, asking for a warrant to issue against Herman Gaylor for a breach of the conditions of his probation. The warrant was issued and a Saturday night Gaylor was taken into custody by Sheriff Worthen. The warrant called Gaylor before the county clerk to show cause, if any he might have, why not to be taken to jail should not issue against him. He was not in a fit condition to appear before the clerk, owing to some evidences of inebriety. Gaylor is an old offender and although respectable in his weakness, as many of his habits are, he is no longer an object of probationary leniency.

Last June he was arrested for keeping and selling, arraigned, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to hard labor in the county jail for a term of not less than nine months nor more than twelve months. Execution of sentence was stayed and he was placed in the care of the probation officer under the usual restrictions and especially that he abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor. January 11, 1911, he was discovered in an intoxicated condition. A warrant was issued and he was again before the court. Quarter was again recommended by the state's attorney and he was again placed in the care of the probation officer. Besides he was ordered to pay to the state treasurer, as costs of prosecution, \$25 within 30 days. This money has not been paid. Hence the primary cause of the recent warrant. Gaylor is a man about forty years of age.

## Current Comment

### An Oversight.

Until an anxious work knows the exact length of the golf course at Augusta, Ga., it must wait before telegraphing its congratulations to the president for his ninety-seven yesterday afternoon. Ninety-seven at Myopia would be splendid, but 97 at Chestnut Hill, Winchester, or Bellevue would not cause anyone to throw up his hat. The Associated Press is certainly derelict not to furnish full details.—Boston Transcript.

### The Common Cup.

By decree as sweeping as a czar's ukase used to be, the state board of health, under authority vested in it by statute, banishes the common drinking cup from public places, parks, school-houses, factories, libraries, halls, railroad stations and trains after May 1 next. No one questions the wisdom of this rule, but it illustrates the power this board of health has and how far the legislative authority of the state has been delegated to it. An act doing what the board has here done probably couldn't pass the legislature, in spite of its manifest merit as a public health measure. It will be quite a task to do away with the common drinking cup, as here proposed. The board is to be commended for taking up the task. Whether, in its hunting of the festive microbes under this order, it will go so far as to rule out the common communion cup will appear as the work goes on.—Randolph Herald.

### Suggestion to Twin Cities.

The Barre Daily Times says the efforts of the citizens of Brattleboro to get the main line of the Boston & Maine to run through that village is very commendable.

Why don't Barre and Montpelier go and do likewise?

Not with the R. & M. but the C. V. The united effort of both Montpelier and Barre backed with a proportional amount of cash would very probably induce the Grand Trunk to build from Williamstown to Roydon and put both cities on the main line of that great railroad.

It would save over seven miles for the railroad and, if built right, would eliminate many curves and heavy grades found on the Roxbury route.

Why don't the two boards of trade get busy in "the Brattleboro way" and see what can be done?—Vermont Enterprise.

### "Leading Citizens."

That a general traffic in votes had been carried on in Vermont county, Illinois, and that the grand jury found "a most astounding state of political corruption" existing there, was bad enough, but the further statement of the grand jury, that many of the leading citizens of Danville have besought it to abandon the investigation of electoral bribery, lest men in high positions be exposed through the indictment of their political agents, is positively sickening. One is moved to ask why the grand jury does not go ahead and reveal the names of the "leading citizens" who have thus attempted to interfere with the court's duty.

Notwithstanding the fact that only a few indictments for political offenses have been returned to date, the report declares that there is evidence to show that the election laws have been openly and commonly violated, that large corruption funds have been used among the voters, and that politicians have been in conspiracy to commit perjury in order to render more difficult the discovery and punishment of their crimes.

This is the sort of thing which, according to the grand jury, "leading citizens" of Danville would protect from investigation. The investigation, however, is still in progress, and the grand jury is to be summoned again a month hence, when further indictments may be expected.

This practice of counting as "leading citizens" persons who lend their presence or support to the promotion of lying perjury or political corruption would be a ridiculous if it were less insolent. At the moment a man is known to have conspired so flagrant a violation of law, he ceases, or should cease, to be counted a leading citizen.—Manchester Union.

### Balling and Fisher.

Secretary Ballinger, after two stormy years at the head of the interior department, has thrown up his place and retired to private life. His retention of the place so long after the country had voted him logically unfit for it was in the worst of taste, hurtful to the department and disastrous to the administration. Even assuming that he has been honest and disinterested in the Alaska coal land affair and his contest with Pinchot, the revelations of his unprofessional connections with the Cunninghams soon after leaving the interior department under Roosevelt's administration made it plain to everyone that he ought not to have accepted the post of head of the department, and that President Taft could not be known at all the circumstances when he offered it to him.

The contest between Pinchot and Ballinger, which cost the government the great services of the former and injured him little in the eyes of the public, was very damaging to the latter's usefulness. What has not been known to the public, however, may now be told. In the contest, it was Ballinger who was the aggressor. It was he who kept running to the president with complaints about Pinchot and irritated the latter—not too patient himself—to the point of retaliation. Had Ballinger any tact or even shrewdness, this split would not have occurred. The president got rid of the wrong man. Perhaps that was not wholly his fault, but his was the most serious injury.

But the Ballinger incubus is removed and the incident closed. It is with relief that we learn of the resignation, but it is with enthusiasm that we welcome the new man. Anyone who knows anything of Chicago and its brave fight for relief from traction tyranny and other miserable conditions knows of Walter Fisher. His record is one of the finest and cleanest in the history of the American civil service. No one who has been honest and straight, but he has shown extraordinary intellectual capacity. He is one of the powerful, earnest and enlightened leaders of America. There will be no more scandals involving the head of the interior department. Scandal will be replaced by energy and efficiency.—Boston Transcript.

### The Corporation Tax.

When the corporation tax provision was appended to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, it was believed that it would never be held to be constitutional. The government collected about twenty-six millions of dollars under the law last year, but the feeling was quite general that the United States treasury would have to pay it back sooner or later, and that the secretary of the treasury would have

to issue bonds for the purpose and to fill the hole that would remain in the government's receipts. President Taft, as is well known, stood for the tax from the first, and now comes a decision from the supreme court sustaining it, and the decision is unanimous, a thing which has not happened on questions of great importance for many years. It would seem as if the president must be accorded a high position as a constitutional lawyer. Justice Day, who writes the opinion, with which the other eight justices agree, finds that the corporation tax is not a tax upon the franchise of corporations, but a tax upon the doing of business, with the advantages which accrue to the corporation in the peculiarities of corporate or joint stock organization. And again the court says: "The thing taxed is not the mere dealing in merchandise, in which the actual transactions may be the same, whether conducted by individuals or corporations, but the tax is laid upon the privileges which exist in conducting business with the advantages which accrue to the corporate capacity of those taxed and which are not enjoyed by private firms or individuals." The distinction, perhaps, to the layman, is not as wide as a door or as deep as a well, but plainly it will serve. The court of last resort is unanimous, and it is an unusually fortunate circumstance that such is the case in a matter of such far-reaching importance.—Manchester Union.

### The Wells River Transfer.

The purchase of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad by the Boston & Maine, which is, in turn, controlled by the New Haven system, is an event of very great importance to the citizens of Montpelier and Barre. When Mr. Melien acquired the Rutland road, this paper intimated that the absorption of the Wells River road was a possibility, and subsequent events have shown that our information was correct.

This transfer insures, apparently, to this city permanent and healthy competition between two of the great railroad systems of America. The Grand Trunk, controlled as it is in England, and needing the Central Vermont as an important link in its New England business, is not likely to undergo any change of ownership or to relinquish the control of the latter road.

Under the present management the Boston & Maine is an aggressive and a progressive corporation that sees the importance of building up the territory through which it passes. It is reasonable to suppose that the mileage on the Wells River road will be reduced from three to two cents a mile. It is reasonable to suppose that a great system like the New Haven can afford better service than a small corporation like the Wells River, as managed hitherto. We should have better service to Boston, both for passengers and freight, now that the road has become a part of the Boston & Maine lines.

This city may well cultivate friendly relations with both the Grand Trunk and the Boston & Maine. The former road has indicated its intention to pursue a more liberal policy and to carry out measures designed to be of great benefit to this city. We need the best service that both roads can give and the competition that will result cannot fail to be advantageous to us as a city.

The fact that the New Haven desired an entrance into Montpelier and Barre is gratifying because that great corporation seeks entrance, not into dead towns, but into those that are alive and have a promising future. Mr. Melien knows that this region is growing more rapidly than any other portion of Vermont. He realizes the possibilities of the development of the granite business, as well as our other industries, and he is in a position to help us in our development.

It is to be hoped, however, that as a masterful captain of industry, who is able to see the possibilities of the future, Mr. Melien will interest himself in the building of the cross-state railroad project. This will furnish, if constructed, an important connection with the Rutland road and western business. It will make possible the diverting of a portion of the granite business that otherwise must go to rivals. It will open up a valuable section of the state, rich in undeveloped resources. For a great system like the New Haven, the building of this link would be a very simple matter, and it would mean much for the development of this city and Barre.

All in all, this railroad transfer seems to be a good thing for Montpelier, one of the best that has happened for many a day. It should give us renewed courage to be up and doing in our endeavor to make Montpelier a busier and a better city.—Montpelier Journal.

### The Uncertainty of Women.

A writer who "once was favorably inclined to woman suffrage" explains in the Baltimore Sun why now he is heartily opposed to it. "It seems that formerly he was misled by a belief in the moral superiority of women; but long observation has convinced him at last that, except as a mother, or a lover of home and home lies, woman is no better than man."

He supposed at one time that "votes for women" would put an end to polygamy in Utah, but he was disappointed; he thought "the balloting woman" would put a stop to open prostitution in Colorado, yet "those acquainted with conditions there tell him that she has not"; it was commonly believed that she would do away with the saloons, yet at the last election Denver "went wet."

In short, he is unable to see that women are in any way different from men, and quarrels, quite properly, with those enthusiasts who assume that women are going to vote right on moral and political questions; but it is not certain that they will vote right on any of them.

A very sensible conclusion, and one which no cautious prophet would undertake to dispute.

The issue, however, was put more clearly by Judge Lindsey in an address this week before the Pennsylvania legislature:

To a man from Colorado all this fuss and argument as to whether or not women should vote seems very strange. Out in our section of the country it is an accepted part of the country's order of things. You might as well ask, "Should a man vote?"

The question of what woman has done or is to be with the ballot should be eliminated from the discussion. I cannot see the sense in proclaiming that women have this, that and the other weaknesses, and that these would affect their exercise of the ballot. Out in Colorado, we have discovered that women have their civic weaknesses, but the whole country long ago found that men, too, have theirs.

I have found that women in politics are no better and no worse than men.

That is really sufficient. Of course, we are "not certain" how they will vote either; if we were the vote would be a superfluous luxury.—New York Evening Sun.



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### State or National Income Tax.

President Taft's view of the Senate declares that he is in favor of a state income tax, instead of the proposed national amendment. When we referred to this matter the other day in connection with the hearing at the State House, we mentioned Speaker Walker as one who would likely take the same position.

The chief argument against the national income tax, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, is this alternative proposition, and we repeat that unless the state comes forward promptly and enacts this state income tax there is no ground upon which Massachusetts can stand in opposition to the federal one. In fact, the arguments for the national income tax are so well based, and it follows so closely upon the lines of taxation in most of the other countries of the world, that it is a wonder that previously we have not taken up this means of increasing our sources of revenue. The great underlying purpose of the federal tax on incomes is to reach national wealth not now subject to taxation. It is perhaps a confession of our failure to devise a better system. There is, too, in it without doubt a design to equalize the burdens of taxation now resting too heavily upon persons of small incomes, and a recognition of the fact that our taxes and government permit too great accumulations of wealth. As we have not been able by legislation to prevent this aggregation, this tax will operate to bring to the nation a part of that wealth illegally or inequitably acquired. This is an indirect and a very imperfect way of curing our economic ills. But it is better than to make no attempt at all.

The supreme court's decision in the corporation tax matter will help out largely in our securing this result, but the amount raised in this way, twenty-five million dollars a year, will be a fraction of the sum raised by the national income tax. So far as the two propositions, state or federal, are concerned, by means of the federal every taxable income in the United States will be reached, while only a few states can enact a tax of their own. Incomes will escape this levy by the swearing off of the residence of the income-producer into another state.

On the side of the state tax is the argument which is common and familiar, that the state has few sources of income, while the nation has many. The state is not at all extravagant in its expenditures, while the nation is prodigal. There would be no objection, of course, to national income tax and a state income tax if they could be placed on different levels, and graded to different incomes. But the inevitable confusion makes this probably impracticable.

Not only is it a selfish argument for Massachusetts to object to paying this tax located here, we should pay a large proportion of it in this state, but it fails altogether to reach the situation. This tax is for the support of the government, and because wealthy individuals happen to live in Massachusetts it is really a matter of congratulation to the state to have so many here able to pay the sum. And nothing would be taken from the state's income by the federal enactment, unless we already had a state tax—which would mean double taxation.

As to the prospects of the passage of this amendment, we find conflicting reports from the same states. The secretary of the United States Senate has not yet received from all the states which have ratified the proposed amendment official notification of their action. We printed the other day a list made up from his reports, and from semi-official sources kept by one of the United States senators who is interested in this subject. We find that this is not wholly accurate, for among the states that were listed the other day as having already ratified the tax was Missouri, which did not complete its ratification until yesterday. Vermont was set down in the same class, and we learn from its secretary of state and from various correspondents that Vermont has defeated the amendment. This gives eight against to twenty-three for the amendment. There is no likelihood of more than two of these opposing states will change their minds this year. New Hampshire and New York, and it is not certain that they will do so. If Massachusetts should vote against the federal tax, four more states would defeat the proposal. It would be a rather odd spectacle if wealthy New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, which would pay half of this tax, but which have strong nationalistic ideas of government, should unite with state-rights commonwealths of small wealth like Virginia and